

three "boys" on duty that night in the lower bar.

Cross-examined—The cash-boy was usually stationed in the hall, at the foot of the main staircase, where the call-whistles were situated. The only reason witness could suggest for the police not arresting the cash-boy was the fact of Mr. Gilchrist and the P. & O. man being positive about the second defendant having committed the assault. The junior defendant had been eight years in the employ of the Hotel Company and bore a good character; the elder "boy" was inclined to be in too great a hurry in asking for payment for drinks. It was likely that he would try to prevent a customer from leaving the bar if he had not paid for his drinks.

Shin Kam, office boy in the Hongkong Hotel, said he called Mr. Tucker from the dining-room at about 8 o'clock, owing to Chan Kai Ying, the cashier, ordering him to do so, as there was a fight going on in the lower bar. Chan had a piece of wood in his hand at the time.

A. P. Sequeira, clerk of the Hongkong Hotel, said he was in the main hall of the Hotel at 8 p.m. on the 1st instant. At that hour, hearing a commotion outside the Pedder's Street entrance, he went to door and there met a European, who said—He has that "boy" gone? Witness turned back and, looking up and down the corridor, saw no one. Then he went down the corridor and entered the lower bar by the Praya door, where he saw two Europeans, one of them the man who had already spoken to him. At that time there were several "boys" behind the counter, but he did not know exactly how many. The two defendants were there; also the cash-boy. He saw a European lying on the floor, on his back, near the fire-place, with his head about 12 inches from the edge of the fender. The police were sent for and then he went back to the office.

By the Court—No one passed him in the hall when he went out of the Pedder's Street entrance to see what the noise was about.

Cross-examined—He did not notice who was behind the bar counter before Mr. Tucker entered, nor did he see any "boy" enter the bar through the private entrance. When asked by the European "where has that 'boy' gone?" witness answered—"Which 'boy'?" He then turned round and looked out for a "boy," but did not see a soul—not even the office "boy." He remembered seeing the first defendant in custody on the 1st instant at about 8.30 p.m.

At this stage the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Saturday forenoon.

ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING IN SHANTUNG.

The correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes from Chien-fu on March 19th:

The tide of lawlessness which has agitated Central China seems to be having a counterpart in this region. There is no evidence, however, that it has its root in local official villainy as makes the air of Hupeh so blue. On the contrary, Chang Shiang-tai, the incumbent of the Chien-fu Taotai-ship, has for some years past shown himself to be a fair and just official.

Word has lately come to this place that four, some reports say five, Chinamen in Chow-hien have been killed in row, the origin of which was their conversion to Christianity. The principal figure among these murdered men was a descendant of Mencius, and a man of wealth and some standing, who in the eyes of his neighbours and clansmen had disgraced beyond endurance the name of one of China's great worthies by adopting the religion of the "foreign devil." Last year he became a Catholic convert. The energetic German Catholic Bishop Anser, who recently received a decoration from the German Emperor, is at the head of the work in Yenchow prefecture, in which Chow-hien is situated. The Taotai's deputy, a Mr. Chin, is already on his way to the scene of the disturbance.

Case No. 2 recently happened in the field occupied by the English Baptists who live in Chou-ping, fifty miles east of this place, and who carry on work in a number of districts. In one of these, viz. Chih-ch'uan, eight or nine of their adherents were beaten, two of them so severely that their lives were endangered. Chih-ch'uan is known to the outside world somewhat because of its mineral resources. It was the site determined upon for the opening of coal mines under Foreign supervision. This enterprise, however, has not yet materialized.

A third case is the expulsion of the Roman Catholics from the prefectural city of Tai-nan. Tai-nan is at the base of the famous Tai-shan. It has for some years past been peacefully occupied by missionaries of the Church of England. The American Methodists also have property in the city although no foreigners of the mission are resident there. Last year the Catholics of the Franciscan order in Chienan bought property, but before gaining secure possession they were evicted, and the Foreign priest managing, or shall we say mismanaging, the affair, was publicly beaten and a promise extorted from him to attempt no further purchase of property in the place.

A delegation of the American Southern Baptist Mission (unconnected), consisting of Mr. Herring, late of Shanghai, and Mr. King, have lately passed through here and were so impressed with the extensive unoccupied region (from the Protestant standpoint) between Tai-nan and Ichou, in South Central Shantung, that they propose to recommend its occupation to their co-workers in Eastern Shantung. This recommendation, if accepted, implies the location in the near future of a dozen missionaries in the very region which has just dealt so harshly with the Catholics. Let us hope all mistakes may be avoided, at any rate such as endanger life. The senior members of the new Mission just planned will be the well-known Dr. and Mrs. T. P. Crawford, formerly of Tientsin.

LI HUNG-CHANG'S CHARITY HOSPITAL AT TIENTSIN.

This hospital is situated on the west side of the Taku Road, at the back of the Foreign Settlement. It is called the *Pai Yang Shih Chai*, in contradistinction to the London Mission Hospital, which was formerly called the "Vicerey's Hospital."

This hospital has three wards, each with sixty beds, a large operating theatre, a large lecture room, two spacious drug rooms, two waiting rooms for out-patients and a library consisting of over two hundred volumes of treatises on medicine and surgery. The wards are furnished with iron-framed beds; the boards can be taken out for washing occasionally in order to keep away vermin. The private wards for the better class of in-patients, have both brick floors and Lawson's wire-matresses spring beds. The wards are carefully washed once in two months and well ventilated. The dispensary is well supplied with the best drugs of the latest invention.

The entrance is in the usual style of Chinese public buildings, being guarded by two monster figures at the front doors; over the doors there are many tablets dedicated to the doctors, extolling their skill and showing the patients' gratitude. There are two court-yards which are planted with trees and clearly kept. They afford a spacious ground for the convalescent patients to take their out-door exercise in fine weather.

The hospital is under the able Superintendence of Dr. Andrew Irwin, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., and the

careful management of Dr. Lin Luen Fai, with the assistance of Dr. Mai Sen, students of the late Dr. Kenneth Mackenzie, who sowed the seed of the present flourishing establishment twelve years ago. There are four well trained dispensers. The daily attendance of out-patients is on an average about sixty. The patients come from all parts of the country and are of all classes. The rich and poor receive the same treatment, which is not a general rule among the Chinese institutions. The hours for out-patients are from ten to one every day, Sundays included. From Spring to Autumn the wards are generally full.

A vaccination dispensary opens every other day from 2 to 4 in the afternoon during March and April. The people are quickly leaving the value of vaccinating their children; formerly nobody could be persuaded to try. The inoculation from child to child of small-pox scars, practised from time immemorial among the Chinese, is rapidly becoming obsolete. It is as dangerous as small-pox itself.

This hospital is solely under the patronage and support of Li Hung-chang, Viceroy of Chihli, the Grand Secretary of State, etc., who is the only high official in China who promotes the propagation of Western medicine. It must be admitted that there are many high officials who take the advice of Foreign doctors because he has done so, simply for the purpose of showing regard for him and his appreciation of the Western art of healing, though they prefer the old methods.

The Viceroy takes as much interest in this hospital as in any of the other Government institutions which have been established through his instrumentality. There are no other institutions about which he makes daily inquiries more anxiously. Its progress and welfare are reported to him regularly by one of the medical officers who apply electricity to him every day. This large hospital will be a lasting and magnificent monument to him, showing forth his charity and magnanimous heart to millions of his suffering fellow countrymen. We can but hope that this noble institution may be the means of bringing other viceroys to follow his Excellency's practical expression of his sympathy with suffering humanity, so that similar hospitals may be established throughout the whole Empire.—*Peking and Tientsin Times*.

NOTES FROM SHANGHAI AND THE NORTH.

Shanghai, 5th April, 1894.

Some 350 houses were burned down at Yangyang in a fire that broke out on the 31st ultimo. A good deal of valuable property is reported to have been destroyed.

The Superintendent of Customs, acting on direct orders from Peking, has definitely refused to grant a permit to land the oil filter-press imported by Major Bros., Ltd., for their soap manufactory.

The Emperor has presented to the King of Korea, through the ambassador carrying the annual tribute from Seoul, a richly caparisoned pony, some gold and silver filigree cups, and a quantity of silk and satin brocades.

Yesterday morning a coolie was discovered in the coal bunkers of the *Kohlin*, having apparently fallen among the coals some six or seven days previously. He was naturally in a very exhausted condition when brought on deck.

An Imperial edict dated the 4th instant, telegraphed to this port, announces that the Throne has conferred the unusual distinction of the three-eyed peacock feather upon Prince Ahmed, the Mohammedan Prince of Hami, in Chinese Turkestan.

A letter from Tientsin states that the people there are grumbling at the high price demanded for kerosene oil, and suggests that some enterprising merchant of Shanghai should send up 50,000 cases which, if sold at moderate prices, would be absorbed in a week's time.

According to despatches from Taipeh, the capital of Formosa, the authorities have decided to construct a ship-building yard connected with the arsenal outside the city. The first attempt will be with two small-sized steam boats, intended to be used as *Admiral* cruisers between Formosa and the Pescadores.

The late burnt-out steamer *Shanghai* is being fitted up as a receiving bulk. The natives profess to believe that the vessel is full of the disembodied spirits of those who perished when the steamer was burnt, and that these carry on high jinks, music and sounds of revelry being nightly heard proceeding from the hold.

The Prince of Ching, commanding the Peking Field Force, which consists of some 22,000 men of all arms, has, according to a native correspondent, recently issued an order requiring all such members of the Corps as have attained or are over sixty years of age to retire from the service, their places to be taken by their sons or nephews, while they themselves will be pensioned off on returning to their respective banners.

Our native correspondent at Peking states that there have been collected nearly eighteen million taels for the Dowager-Empress's Birthday celebrations, and, so far, this sum has been sufficient to pay for only a little over one half of the estimated expenses. The amount desired is at the very least twenty-six million taels.

Whereas, if the contributions should amount to thirty millions the Birthday Committee declare that they will be able to make the *fête* grander than those of any former reign.

As might be expected, such a paying concern as the Kaiping Colliery, at Tongshan, Chihli, has not been exempt from the chance of offering a "voluntary contribution" in aid of the Imperial birthday celebration fund. A memorial signed by the four expectant Taotais in charge of the mines, with a "voluntary contribution" of 75,000 taels, has been accepted by the Throne.

And the donors thereof, viz. the Board and the shareholders, have accordingly been praised by the Birthday Committee and the Viceroy Li for the "substantial evidence of their loyalty."—*N. C. Daily News*.

KOREA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Chemulpo, March 17th 1894.

The Japanese celebrated the silver wedding of their Emperor and Empress at this port on the 9th instant, and invited all the Foreign residents here to their amusements. The houses were decorated with flags, banners and coloured lanterns, but the prettiest point of the whole affair was the hill adjoining the Japanese burial ground, just outside the Foreign settlement, where stands the temple dedicated to Shinto philosophy. The tea houses and other dwellings were gaily decorated with coloured lanterns and flags, whilst a number of small booths studded the hill, which had been erected for the purpose, containing both edibles and drinkables, and in others, theatricals and wrestling were carried on. In fact one and all clotted together to make it a general holiday, and they succeeded extremely well. The weather was fine and pleasant. There were also triumphal arches in several places, and processions representing old Japan were seen winding their way along the hill, all seeming bent on frolic and fun. The following day was also kept up as a holiday, and I think the nights were far better than the day before. They remained one of the carnivals of

Spain and Italy. I concluded that the Japanese here knew how to enjoy themselves. There was no distinction shown, but one and all gave themselves up to real enjoyment.

The political atmosphere looks somewhat clearer to those who know nothing of the inside track. The conspiracy that I wrote about in my last is far wider spread than is generally thought. A few days ago it was found out that the secretary of the Dai-in Kun was implicated in the plot, but they were unable to arrest him at once as he would not leave the palace. However, he went to visit the house of one of his concubines, and then was soon made a prisoner. It can be easily imagined what will befall him. I am afraid his time on earth will be very short.

Trade is commencing to brighten up now that the prohibition of exporting rice is cancelled, but there is still very little doing.

Mr. Tong Shao Yi, the chief secretary of the Chinese Legation at Seoul, and now Consul-General, arrived back by the *Gensai Maru*. He has been taking a holiday in the South of China.

Mr. Frandin, French Commissaire at Seoul, left for the *Hijo Maru* on six months' leave of absence. Mr. Walker also left the steamer on his way home after a ten years' stay here.

The weather is fine and pleasant and, with the exception of a day's rain, it has been all that we could desire. We are getting an early spring.

You made a slight error in translating my last letter in your issue of the 9th inst. Tang-kow did not inform a Foreign resident at Chemulpo, but his employee at Seoul; neither was the powder stolen to be used to blow up the palace, but some was kept for other purposes.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

April, 2nd.

This year the officials shut the South Gate very early on the day of the feast, and in the night a crowd of roughs stoned the foreign property just outside the walls; not content with this they proceeded to tear down some of the wall. No really serious trouble occurred and order now reigns supreme.

One question which confronts missionaries when they enter a new place is whether to inform the authorities of their arrival or not. To those who look upon China as enlightened and fully within the comity of nations, the right way would be to write a nice little note upon arrival. In this note it might be stated to the official that, according to treaty, the missionary was in the city, and was just renting a house in which to follow his foreign head. The other way is to go ahead regardless of his Excellency, just as the people of the country do. Both means to the desired end have often been tried by the conscientious philanthropist. In Changchow, the large prefectural city between Chinkiang and Soochow, some missionaries were deputed to rent a house and send the official a note. A nice little note was written, the courteous Consul of this port assisting. The result was as follows: A yamen-runner was sent to the missionaries' boat with these words: "You may sell books and preach along the streets of this city, but you cannot rent a house here." This interpretation of the treaty was freely made known by the bearer of the official's message.

Whether the authorities at this place were informed or not, the gentlemen of the Norwegian mission succeeded some months ago in renting and repairing a house at Ning, a market town in the Yangtze prefecture. At ten o'clock a.m. on the 26th of March a gang was suddenly beaten and a gang of ruffians appeared, they carried knives and were seeking the lives of the foreigners. Failing to find a victim they demolished the premises and stole everything they could lay their hands on. Only one of the missionaries was present at the time and he succeeded in escaping in the dark to Chinkiang. He lost almost everything.

The drought of last winter has seriously affected the coming wheat crop. To-day the thermometer is 82 in the shade.—*N. C. Daily News*.

CHUNGKING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

March 21st.

Eyes in Chu Chungking people come and go. Not only missionaries, of whom large parties, Canadian and American, arrived but lately for farther West, but on the 27th of February appeared two *Kuadras*, and at the stern of the blindmost floated proudly the flag of France. The occupants of this boat were M. Haas, the new Consul, together with his wife and daughter, and M. Launay, specially delegated as interpreter to accompany the mission.

The long expected French merchants have not yet arrived. But in the other were M. and Madame Berger, charged with a mission from Government. M. Berger was a champion bicyclist in 1893, doing his 32 *kilometers* in the hour, not along a clutter track, but on a road. On his flights of stairs he, however, was only able to distinguish himself as a photographer, besides delighting the Chinese by the way in which he brought down birds to add to his collection. These latter his wife prepares, besides walking over the mountains like an athlete. With such accomplishments we may augur a very happy return journey through Siberia, which M. Berger looks forward to accomplishing on his beloved bicycle.

Before they left us to return to your festive scenes of ghost dance and powder throwing, Dr. Morrison, who first made his name by walking across Australia in his 21st year, 2,400 miles in 133 days. Since then some people remember him as the man who showed up the abuses of the K-naka traffic under the old system; some as the man who cured the Shirref in Morocco, by removing an abscess from the Holy Man's body; some as the man who was wounded right to death by savages in New Guinea; some as the man who made the marvellous cure in Edinburgh, when those savages' spears of his body. But in China he will probably be remembered as the man who went to the different steamer offices, to ask the price of fares, and having heard went home and digested them: then bought himself a coiled suit complete for \$3.50, and without a word of the language travelled backwards and forwards and to and fro among Chinese, to the horror of compradors and confusion of steamer officers; then pawned his clothes for the magnificent sum of \$1 and did not return to redeem them, but, buying again a fresh outfit as required, is now in his way to Bhamo. The band in Australia were collapsing just as the hardworked head surgeon of the Ballarat Hospital felt himself entitled to a holiday, and the choice then lay between renouncing it, or studying economy. Unfortunately steamer companies render this impossible for Europeans, travelling as such, in China. The result is that most people vegetate on where they happen to find themselves, whilst missionaries, and determined travellers like Dr. Morrison, procure Chinese suits for their journey, the former, if not habitually wearing them, borrowing them from others of their confreres who do, just for their steamer trips.

With us here winter has long been lingering in the lap of spring, and whilst deploring our long continuance of grim grey weather, we have much piled up down" river where probably it has been really cold. The thermometer is now in the sixties; our plum trees have done flowering, and the orchids are coming on victoriously; trellises and magnolias, like big bouquets, and camellias, are only slowly waking. Probably nowhere could camellias be seen in greater luxuriance than here, where there are endless varieties, and a blossom of a peach-camellia, loose petalled and very double, on being measured the other day revealed a circumference of 15 in. Great branches of jades tree and pink peach blossom adorn our rooms, together with a bright yellow flower, that grows in great profusion, and which used to be called New Zealand flax. From all this you can fancy how hoarse our atmosphere feels just now.—*N. C. Daily News*.

THEY SPORT WITH HUMAN LIFE.

THEY give you the plain facts in the case, and you shall help me to judge whether there was a mistake made or not.

It seems that some time in 1889—in the winter, no doubt—Mr. Strong, of Leicester, was taken down with influenza, often called the grip; and truly a strong grip it has when it once takes a hold. Well, I am glad to say he was able to fight out the battle and get the best of it. But he never got anything to bring off. The influenza hadn't really beaten Mr. Strong, but it left him in very bad condition. And here is where you and I properly pick up the thread of the story.

His meals didn't tempt him; the most savoury of dishes had no charms for our friend. He had lost his appetite, and the long run man had better lose his money. He forced down something of course, but it gave him such a pain in the chest that he wished he hadn't swallowed a mouthful. Then, naturally, he got so weak and nervous he couldn't sleep at nights. This, as everybody knows, is the straight road to the graveyard, through the madhouse. Lots of people are making that trip all the time. We must not get the best of it. If we don't we are lost for. Neuritic pains, too, made matters worse for Mr. Strong. He saw a doctor, and what did the doctor do? This is what the patient says on that point: "The doctor gave me all kinds of strengthening medicines, but none of them did me any good, and I continued to suffer for month after month."

Just what we might have expected. Mr. Strong further says: "In October, 1890, my friend, Mr. James Webster, of 28, New Walk, Leicester, advised me to try a medicine called Mother Selig's Curative Syrup, and I followed his advice. The first bottle gave me great relief, and I began to digest my food and to have an appetite; and after I had used three bottles I was quite another man. I was completely cured. All my aches and pains left me, my strength returned, and I have been all right ever since. What astonished me was that the Syrup cured me so quickly, and I shall never cease thanking Mr. Webster for making it known to me. You are at liberty to publish my case for the benefit of others. Yours truly, (Signed) W. Strong, 41, East Street, Leicester, December 30th, 1891."

Now, was there a mistake in this matter, and if so, what was it? Was there any common mistake made. It is an old and seemingly homely blunder. "The doctor," says Mr. Strong, "gave me all kinds of strengthening medicines."

Open wide your ears and remember what I'm going to tell you now; remember it for the hour of your own helplessness and pain: There is no such thing as strengthening medicine, neither is there such a thing as strengthening the system. This is the truth, all the high-class doctors know it. As for the others—well, there's the less said about them the better.

Mr. Strong took "strengthening medicines" and what happened to him? Why, he "continued to suffer month after month." Did you ever see a horse made stronger and fatter by spurs and lash-whips after leaving off the reins and bridle? I think you have not. And that is what "strengthening medicines" do, and all they do. So-called tonics are like making a sick man walk far and fast by kicking him at every other step.

Nothing under the sun but *digested food* imparts strength; no drug ever does.

There is a saying in the perpetual search and victory of Mother Selig's Curative Syrup: it cleanses the system of disease-poison and leaves Nature's work and free. The stomach then cries, "Feed me," and so power and health come back like the green grass after a shower. Do you see? Mother Selig's provides "I destroy disease!" Nature responds, "Only do that, and I can take care of myself!"

The disease of indigestion and dyspepsia. Mr. Strong had it and was badly treated. Should you have it, try the Syrup first—not last, for I have told you why.

EXPERIENCE.

London, March, 1892.—[Advt.]

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

10th April, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Cloud.	Humid.	Dir.	Lat.	Long.
Wanchow	30.1	41	SE	1	80	100	22° 30'	113° 30'
Shanghai	30.1	41	SE	1	80	100	31° 10'	121° 30'
Nagasaki	30.1	41	SE	1	80	100	32° 40'	129° 50'
Yokohama	30.1	41	SE	1	80	100	35° 30'	139° 40'
Amoy	30.1	41	SE	1	80	100	24° 30'	118° 10'
Swatow	30.1	41	SE	1	80	100	23° 30'	115° 50'
Canton	30.1	41	SE	1	80	100	23° 00'	113° 30'
Hankow	30.1	41	SE	1	80	100	30° 30'	114° 10'
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Swatow	30.1	41	SE	1	80	100	23° 30'	115° 50'
Canton								

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—57 per cent.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8.00.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1885 E—14 per cent.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$130 per share, sales and buyers.
 Chioa "Traders" Insurance Company—\$63 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 185 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$132 per share, sales and buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$70, sales and buyers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$185 per share, sales.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$461 per share, sales and buyers.
 China and India Steam Ship Company—\$523 ex div, sales.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—40 per cent, discount, sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$50, sales and sellers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—86 per cent, premium, sales and buyers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$12 per share, sales.
 Hongkong Hotel Co's Six per cent. Debentures—\$51.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$4 per share, sales.
 The Shamen Hotel Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sales.
 Panion Mining Co.—\$7 per share, sales and sellers.
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sales and buyers.
 Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$50 per share, sales.
 The Jeleu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$85, sales and sellers.
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—n.d.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$165 per share, ex div, sales.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$52, sales and buyers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$91, sales and buyers.
 Dakin, Crookshank & Co., Limited—\$12 per share, sales and sellers.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sales and sellers.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$53, sales and buyers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$18 per share, buyers.
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sales.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$37 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$91 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$120 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$80 per share, sales and sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sales and sellers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$54 per share, buyers.
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$48, buyers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$42, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$22 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$57, sales and sellers.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/04
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/04
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/13
 Credits at 4 months' sight 2/13
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/18
ON PARIS—
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/59
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/68
ON INDIA—
 T. T. 181
 On Demand 181
ON SHANGHAI—
 Bank, T. T. 72 1/2
 Private, 30 days' sight 73

EXCHANGE.
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/04
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/13
 Credits at 4 months' sight 2/13
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/18
ON PARIS—
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/59
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/68
ON INDIA—
 T. T. 181
 On Demand 181
ON SHANGHAI—
 Bank, T. T. 72 1/2
 Private, 30 days' sight 73

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. J. de Rego Barros. Mr. T. Morony.
 Rev. S. A. Doyle. Mr. Nienker.
 Mr. E. B. Doyle. Mr. O. North.
 Mr. W. Hoxell. Mr. W. Parit.
 Mr. and Mrs. Beutwick. Mr. J. F. Pearson.
 Mr. and Mrs. D. E. F. Pedore.
 Brown. Mr. V. Pedore.
 Mr. J. Bruce. Mr. F. von der Pfordten.
 Fleet-Surgeon Cross. Mrs. von der Pfordten.
 Captain Cunningham. and two children.
 Mr. O. Cusack. Mrs. Post.
 Mr. H. C. Ding. Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Powell.
 Mr. G. Fawcett. Surgeon-Major Reads.
 Mr. M. F. A. Fraser. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe.
 Mr. D. Galt. Mr. S. Rumsome.
 Mr. F. S. Hamilton. Mr. F. E. Shean.
 Colonel J. C. Hill. Mr. C. E. Silber.
 Mr. M. Jones. Mr. J. W. Sprague.
 Mr. C. W. Johnson. Captain G. Taylor.
 Mr. J. Kington. Mr. A. B. Thomson.
 Mr. J. Kirkwood. Captain A. Tillett.
 Baron and Baroness de Ladarlo.
 Mr. and Mrs. T. Morony.
 Mr. and Mrs. Master.
 Mr. W. Littlewood.
 Mr. R. Lyall.
 Mr. and Mrs. Marten.
 Mr. W. Marks.
 Mr. C. Matill.
 Mr. T. Mitchell.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Capt. and Mrs. Hunt.
 Mr. Maclean.
 Mr. Macdonald.
 Capt. and Mrs. Moore.
 Mr. J. Chasid.
 Mr. J. M. Murray.
 Mr. C. H. Smith.
 Mr. Stokes.
 Capt. and Mrs. Welman.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
 The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer *Natal*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 11th instant, and may be expected here on the 11th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The O. & S. S. Co's steamer *Gashke*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco, left Yokohama on the 7th instant, and may be expected here on the 11th.

THE P. M. S. S. Co's steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama on the 20th ult.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
 The Canadian Pacific Railway Co's steamer *Empress of India*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 3rd instant for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
 The *Arratoon*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 7th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.
 The Northern Pacific Steamship Co's steamer *Tacoma* left Victoria, B.C. on the 5th instant for Yokohama and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer *Vindobona* left Singapore on the 6th instant, and may be expected here on the 11th.

The Ocean Steamship Co's steamer *Ayas* left Singapore on the 7th instant, and may be expected here on the 11th.

The Ocean Steamship Co's steamer *Ulysses* left Singapore on the 9th instant, and may be expected here on the 11th.

The Union Line steamer *Angers* left Singapore on the 10th instant, and may be expected here on the 11th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *Yapoo* left Bombay on the 6th instant, and may be expected here on the 11th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
 ARDRA, British steamer, 1,087, James Thom, 10th April, from Hongkong, 6th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ALWING, German steamer, 400, C. Petersen, 10th April, from Hongkong, 6th April, General—Widder & Co.

NIOBE, German steamer, 4,000, E. G. Pfaff, 10th April, from Hongkong, 6th April, General—Siemens & Co.

KWANGPING, Chinese steamer, 10th April, from Canton.

YUNPING, Chinese steamer, 567, L. H. Richards, 11th April, from Canton, 4th April, and Chefoo 5th, General—C. E. & M. Co.

PRESTO, German steamer, 655, C. Stehr, 11th April, from Canton, 4th April, General—Siemens & Co.

FOOKSANG, British steamer, 901, Spencer Wild, 11th April, from Canton, 4th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TAIYU, German steamer, 828, J. Calender, 11th April, from Saigon, 7th April, Rice and Paddy—Meyer & Co.

GLENNRUBIN, British steamer, 1,230, E. Norman, 11th April, from London, 27th Feb., and Singapore 5th April, General—J. A. J. Matheson & Co.

TAICHOW, British steamer, 862, H. Deane, 11th April, from Bangkok, 4th April, Rice—Yuen Fat Hong.

DEPARTURES.
 April 11, *Dravowong*, British str., for Swatow.
 April 11, *Protes*, German steamer, for Kobe.
 April 11, *Choyang*, British str., for Canton.
 April 11, *Banmoh*, British steamer, for Saigon.
 April 11, *Monmouthshire*, British steamer, for Saigon.

April 11, *Fooksang*, British str., for Taiwan.
 April 11, *Hongkong*, French str., for Hongkong.
 April 11, *Empress of China*, British steamer, for Shanghai, &c.

April 11, *Shantung*, British str., for Batavia, &c.
 April 11, *Sorachi Maru*, Japanese steamer, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.
 Per *Yungking*, from Canton, &c.—11 Chinese.
 Per *Albatros*, from Hongkong—20 Chinese.
 Per *Glenfruin*, from Singapore—Mr. Williams.
 Per *Taiho*, from Saigon—14 Chinese.
 Per *Taiho*, from Bangkok—Mr. and Mrs. Young, and 20 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
 Per *Empress of China*, for Shanghai, Messrs. Bomanji, Barji, Gini, Banaji, Khas, Allibhai, J. Stern, E. Percival, J. Tatham, J. Warren, H. Carmichael, and Philippon. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. de Champagne and child, Mrs. Oscar Rowe, W. Lloyd, Vincent, Donaldson, E. H. Stanley, Captain Tillett, Lieuts. Whitehead and Stevenson. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Komar, Mrs. D. E. Brown, Mrs. Post, Messrs. J. E. Otto, H. J. H. Kish, Macnaghten, Messrs. de Busto, Lieuts. Payne, Duff, and E. D. Ogilvie. For Portland—Miss M. White, and Mr. Young. For Tacoma—Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Foster and 3 children. For St. Paul—Mrs. Chien and sons (2). For Astoria—Mrs. Qs Hoo, and Miss Ah Law. For Minneapolis—Mr. and Mrs. W. Ashmore. For New York—Mr. T. H. Chapin. For Halifax—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell. For Liverpool—Messrs. F. C. Wilford and R. Garvey. For London—Mr. and Mrs. V. A. C. Hawkins and son, Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, and Miss Carmichael. For Hongkong—Mr. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. W. McQuade, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. B. Hawkins, Misses Hawkins (2), Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Danker, Mr. and Mrs. Dwydale, and Miss Lister. Misses Ann and A. M. Allen, Sir Wm Jardine, Hon. W. Maxwell, Sir C. Warren, Dr. W. H. Finer, Messrs. F. Wilkinson, M. F. Murray, Mackintosh, Tebb, A. Seth, Charlton, H. Inglis, G. W. Timmins, S. S. Timm, Hargreaves, and Earl of Dunmore. From Yokohama for London—Misses Annie and Esther De Bois, and Mr. E. Hargreaves.

TO DEPART.
 Per *Nurnberg*, for Yokohama from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Schenckel and child, Messrs. J. W. Eckhoff, Lam Ting Nam, and Chang Co. Tean. From Southampton—Messrs. Charles Lund, George Thurst, and Henry Wingrove. From Colombo—Mr. H. B. Y. Swin. From Singapore—Mrs. Fuji Toku Komis. From Colombo for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Zilli. From Singapore for Nagasaki—Mr. A. Huestane, and Mr. C. Kishi.

Per *Sachsen*, for Shanghai from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Schenckel and child, Messrs. T. Langemann, and Tong So Chow. From Bremen—Mrs. Ecker, Messrs. Debrasse and Knollner. From Southampton—Mr. A. T. Walker. For Naples—Mr. Schenckel. From Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. E. Thordor, Misses A. Casarilla, C. Casarilla, Angela Franchini, G. Tardis, and G. Rocco. Messrs. C. Gatti, E. Demegli, E. Heyl, B. Gochel, B. Krause, B. Fauts, and Hickman.

REPORTS.
 The British steamship *Adriatic* reports that she left Yokohama on the 1st instant at 1.00 p.m. Had fresh southerly wind and overcast, cloudy weather. On the 7th had moderate north-easterly breeze with overcast, showery and misty weather; same weather continued until arrival at 11.45 p.m. on the 10th.

The British steamship *Glenfruin* reports that she left London on the 27th February, and Singapore on the 5th instant. Encountered rough weather in the Bay of Biscay; thence light variable winds to Port Said, and fine weather with light steady breeze to Penang. From Singapore to Hongkong had light easterly winds and fine weather. Thick fog with light easterly winds off Kyoong and Samson Group this morning.

The Chinese steamship *Yungking* reports that she left Tientsin on the 4th instant, and Chefoo on the 5th. From Taku to Chefoo had light variable winds and fine weather throughout the passage. From Chefoo to Saddle had light variable winds and fine weather; thence to Hsichu had fresh north-easterly winds and dull, overcast weather. On the 10th had strong north-east to east-north-east winds with heavy thunder showers and dull gloomy weather; thence to port had moderate north-east winds with fair but overcast weather.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—
 For Kobe and Yokohama—Per *Benlawers* to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 10.30 A.M.

For Bangkok—Per *Singapore* to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 10.30 A.M.

For Europe, India, &c., via Bombay—Per *Rohilla* to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Hongkong and Peking—Per *Albatros* to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Straits and London—Per *Ision* on Friday, the 13th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

ARRIVALS.
 ABERDEEN, British steamer, 1,869, R. K. Barnett, 8th April, from Hongkong, 6th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

AGNES, French steamer, 290, Geo. R. Stevens, 8th April, from Hongkong, 6th April, General—Widder & Co.

ANGORA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Muddle, 8th April, from Hongkong, 6th April, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

AVOCHE, British steamer, 1,150, T. Rowie, 8th April, from Saigon, 29th March, Rice—Melchers & Co.

BENALDER, British steamer, 1,204, C. K. McIntosh, 8th April, from Hongkong, 6th April, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

BENLAWERS, British steamer, 1,784, A. Webster, 10th April, from London, via Penang, and Singapore 3rd April, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CASLEVAULT, British steamer, 1,991, W. General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHINGTO, British steamer, 1,045, R. Innes, 6th April, from Sydney, 13th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHINA, German steamer, 1,114, P. Voss, 10th April, from Saigon, 5th April, Rice—Melchers & Co.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, American steamer, J. F. Smith, 1st April, from San Francisco 8th March, and Yokohama 27th, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CLAM, British steamer, 3,410, D. J. Davies, 10th April, from London, via Batavia, and Singapore 3rd April, Oil—Shewan & Co.

CROMARTY, British steamer, 1,864, W. Duncan, 10th April, from Saigon, 4th April, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FAIR, British steamer, 117, Hongkong Government tender.

FIDELIO, German steamer, 792, Nissen, 8th April, from Bangkok, 31st March, Rice—Melchers & Co.

GLUCKSBURG, German steamer, 935, P. Thomsen, 9th April, from Saigon, 4th April, Rice—Melchers & Co.

HEPERIA, German steamer, 1,123, H. Witt, 10th April, from Saigon, 5th April, General—Siemens & Co.

HUIZE, British steamer, 1,846, T. Quail, 8th April, from Java, 30th March, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.

INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 871, T. Ahn, 10th April, from Bangkok, 1st April, Rice—Lauri, Wegener & Co.

LOO SOK, British steamer, 1,020, J. B. Jackson, 3rd March, from Bangkok, 23rd March, and Koh-i-chang, 24th, General—Yuen Fat Hong.

NUMBER, German steamer, 1,207, H. Walter, 2nd April, from Yokohama, 25th March, Higo 28th, and Nagasaki 29th, Mails and General—Melchers & Co.

OCEANA, German steamer, 1,628, T. Behrens, 10th April, from Saigon, 4th April, General—Siemens & Co.

PEMPTON, German steamer, 1,541, P. Cornelien, 10th April, from Hongkong, 4th April, Coals—Siemens & Co.

PRAGA, 130, Captain Maclellan—Hongkong General.

ROHILLA, British steamer, 2,174, W. J. Nates, 10th April, from Shanghai, 7th April, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SINGAPORE, British steamer, 713, J. L. Main, 8th April, from Bangkok, and Koh-i-chang, 1st April, Rice and oakwood—Yuen Fat Hong.

SIXER, British steamer, 1,736, J. Rowley, 7th April, from Saigon, 3rd April, Rice—Doddwell, Carrill & Co.

WINDING, British steamer, 1,517, A. de St. Coiffre, 9th April, from Calcutta, 1st March, and Singapore 27th, Optum and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YUKAWA, British steamer, 1,106, W. Waddilove, 9th April, from Manila, 6th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
 ADNER, COVARR, American ship, 1,078, J. P. Butman, 13th March, New York, 20th October, Kerosene Oil—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.

BAUTO, German ship, 348, H. Eggers, 14th Oct., Amoy 4th Oct., Sugar—Widder & Co.

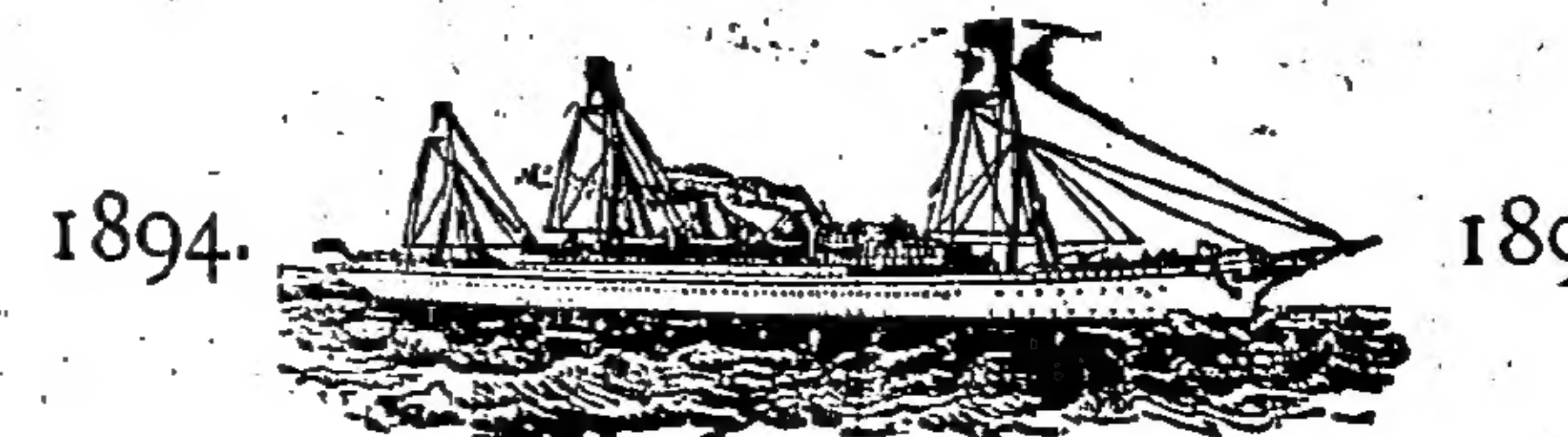
COLOMA, American ship, 895, Cyrus M. Noyes, 26th Jan., Portland, and Honolulu 18th Nov., Kerosene—York Lee.

COUNTY OF CARBON, British ship, 1,229, Griffiths, 25th Feb., Cardiff 24th October, Coal—Government.

FANNIS SKOLFIELD, American ship, 1,058, W. E. Sherman, 6th April, Singapore 18th February, Timor—Cheong Sheng Hing.

FERNANDO, Norwegian bark, 347, E. Pettersen, 22nd Jan., Greenland 22nd Dec., Raitans and Blackwood—Moh Wong.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
 THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
 (CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)
 Twin Screw Steamships—5,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 2nd May.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 23rd May.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 13th June.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

EXCURSION TICKETS to San Francisco Midwinter Fair, CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 6 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to
 D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
 Piddar's Street.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1894.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Gashke (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)..... Thursday, 25th April, at Daylight.

Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)..... Thursday, 24th May, at 1 P.M.

Oceanic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)..... Tuesday, 12th June, at 1 P.M.

THE Steamship "GAELIC"
 will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th April, at Daylight. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
 Hongkong, 4th April, 1894.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER Always on Hand. L. MALLORY.

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE attention of SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS and CAPTAINS is called to the Superior Quality of TITAN FILTERED WATER offered by J. W. KEW & Co., also to the advantages derived from their being able to supply their Water in one-fourth the time occupied by the old fashioned and obsolete hand pumps.

No impeding the loading or discharging of Cargo.

Call flag "W." Commercial Code.

J. W. KEW & Co.,
 6/o Carmichael & Co., Ltd.,
 Hongkong, 6th March, 1894.

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 JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS,
 JAPAN COPYING PAPERS,
 JAPAN WALL PAPERS.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Under-signd.

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